

In this column we desire to publish such poetry as is commemorative of events which occurred during the war, or of the sentiments and feelings of those who participated in it, and memorial sketches in verse of gallant officers and men who fell in battle, or signally distinguished themselves. Our supply of poetry on hand is less than any other material, and we respectfully ask those who have such as suited to the purpose for which we design this column, to add to our small stock. North Carolina can boast of several (ladies and gentlemen) who have poetical talents of high order, and from them we should be pleased to hear at all times.

The Prayer of the South.

BY FATHER RYAN.

My brow is bent beneath a heavy rod!
My face is wan and white with many woes.
But I will lift my voice, and plead with God,
And for my children pray, and for my foes.
Beside the graves where thousands lowly lie,
I kneel—and weeping for each slaughtered son,
I turn my gaze to my own sunny sky,
And pray, O Father, Thy will be done!

My heart is filled with anguish, deep and vast;
My hopes are buried with my children's dust.
My joys are dead—my tears are flowing fast;
In whom, save Thee, O Father, shall I trust?
Ah! I forgot Thee, Father, long and oft;
When I was happy, rich, and proud, and free;
But now, O Father, crushed and lowly brought,
And sorrow leads me, Father, back to Thee.

Amid the wrecks that mark the foe's path
I kneel—and weeping for my glories gone,
I tell each thought of hate, each throbbing of wrath,
And whisper—Father! let Thy will be done.
Pity me, Father of the Desolate!
Kiss my forehead, and be kind to me;
Look down in mercy on my wretched fate,
And keep me, guard me with Thy loving care.

Pity me, Father! for His holy sake,
Whose broken heart bleeds at the feet of grief,
That hears of earth, where our children lie,
And sighs to his and a sure relief.
Ah, me! how dark! Is this a brief eclipse?
Or is it night with no tomorrow's sun?
Oh! Father! Father! with my pale, sad lips,
And sadder heart, I pray—Thy will be done.

My home is joyless and a million mourn
Where many a life in joy has been laid down,
Where hearts were light, are burdened now, and
—
Where many a smile, but one is left to mourn,
And all the widow's wail, the orphan's cry,
Are morning laments, and evening sighs,
And groans of men, and sounds of women's sighs
Commingling, Father, with my prayer to Thee.

Beneath my feet—ten thousand children dead—
Oh! how I loved each known, and nameless one!
Above their dust I bow my powerless head,
And murmur—Father! still—Thy will be done.
Ah! Father, Thou didst deck my own loved land,
With all bright charms, and beautiful and fair;
But lo! now, Father, with a ruthless hand
Spread ruin, rack and desolation there.

Girded with gloom—of all my brightness shorn
And garmented with grief, I kiss Thy rod;
And turn my face, with tears all wet, and worn,
To catch one smile of pity from Thy God.
Around me bright, where all before was bloom!
And so much bloom—alas! and nothing won!
Save this—that I can lean on woe and pain,
And weep—and weeping pray—Thy will be done.

And oh! 'tis hard to say—but say 'tis sweet—
The words are bitter but they lead a train;
A path that leads the wounds of my defeat,
And hush my sorrows into holy calm.
It is the prayer of Prayers—and oh! how it brings,
When needed in Heaven, recovery and hope to me;
When Jesus prayed it, did not angels weep,
Gleams, "mid the darkness of Gethsemane?"

My children, Father, Thy forgiveness need!
Alas! their hearts have only place for tears;
Forgive them Father every wrongful deed,
And every sin, of these four bloody years.
And give them strength to bear their boundless
—
And from their hearts take every thought of hate;
And while they climb their Calvary with their
—
Oh! help them, Father, to endure its weight.

And for my dead, my Father, may I pray?
Ah! sighs may soothe, but prayer shall soothe me
—
I keep eternal watch above their clay—
Oh! rest their souls, my Father, I implore!
Forgive my foes—they know not what they do—
Forgive them all the tears they made me shed;
Forgive them—though my noblest sons they slew
And bless them—though they curse my poor, dear
—
Head!

Oh! may my voice be such a carrier-love
With swift, white wings, that bathe in my tears,
Will bear Thee, Father, all my prayers of love,
And bring me peace in all my doubts and fears.
Father, I kneel and pray, and weep, and groan,
A desert waste—where all was erst so fair,
And for my children and my foes I leave
Fate and pardon—Father! hear my prayer!

Extracts from the Diary of a Federal Soldier.

Kept during the March of Sherman from Kingston, Georgia, to Fayetteville, N. C., from November 1864 to March 1865.

"Nov. 12. Marched from Kingston to Cartersville, burning all unoccupied buildings on the road."

Nov. 13. Marched from Cartersville through Altoona where a desperate battle had been fought about a month previous. We marched on through Ackworth to Big Shanty, tearing up and burning the railroad all the way."

Nov. 14. Marched from Big Shanty to the Town of Marietta. Formerly this had been a very beautiful place but how all the principal business houses were destroyed."

Nov. 15. We crossed the Chattahoochee river, the railroad bridge had been destroyed a short time before. We marched on through Atlanta which was partially destroyed. That night the remainder of it was destroyed."

Nov. 16. We started from Atlanta and marched till dark, a distance of 24 miles."

Nov. 22. This morning it snowed some—the first I have seen this Fall. We are marching towards Milledgeville, which is yet some twenty miles distant. We find no rebels, but march on and capture and destroy everything we come to. We have everything a man wants to eat. We got a large amount of horses and mules."

Nov. 22. To-day we lay here in Milledgeville. We came here yesterday. The 20th corps came before we did. * * * * * This city is considerably destroyed."

Nov. 25. This morning we started from Milledgeville and marched sixteen miles. I got along fine. I have got a horse. I did some foraging to-day, but the country was very poor."

A Sioux chief, after following a scientific party on the Northern Pacific for some days, mildly remarked that they might go on, for he'd be d—d if he'd freeze to death for what he'd there was in that crowd."

Our Living and Our Dead;

OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

VOL. I.

NEWBERN, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873.

NO. 5.

FROM THE ROLL OF HONOR.

A Brief Sketch of the Fourteenth Regiment.

The organization of the 14th regiment N. C. Troops was completed on or about the 6th of June 1861, at Garysburg, N. C. by the assignment of companies
A, Roanoke Minute Men W. A. Johnson.
B, Thomasville Rifles W. L. Miller.
C, Anson Guards C. E. Smith.
D, Cleveland Blues E. Dixon.
E, Oak City Guards G. H. Fairbault.
F, Rough & Ready Guards Z. B. Vance.
G, Stand Guard T. T. Slade.
H, Lexington Rifles R. Anderson.
I, Lexington Wild Cats Jesse Hargrave.
K, Raleigh Rifles Wm. H. Harrison.
and the election of Julius Daniel, Halifax county, Colonel; G. S. Lovejoy, Wake county, Lt. Col.; Paul F. Faison, Northampton county, Major.

The command left the State, June 10th 1861, having been ordered to Suffolk, Va., and established camp some miles from that place, which was designated Camp Bragg in honor of an ex-Governor of N. C., during the afternoon of the same day. Here, occupied with the indoctrination of that all pervading system which is so necessary to the complete assumption of duties devolving upon soldiers, together with the minutiae, concomitant of the educational induction mentioned in this connection, the regiment remained until the 9th of July, when it moved to Camp Ellis, so called after the distinguished Chief Magistrate of N. C., the intelligence of whose demise was announced to the command while here.

As at other camps, the regiment pursued here, with all the ardor of novices, the arduous and honorable requisites of soldiers, and speedily became thoroughly competent in the elements of the calling. But few days after reaching the latter camp, General Orders from Dept. Hd. Qrs. assigned the regiment to the brigade of Pemberton, known as the 1st brigade. Orders were received on the 8th of August designating a point near Burwell's Bay, as the position to be occupied by the regiment. From August until November, profound quiet reigned in the Department of Norfolk, and the regiment of course enjoyed repose commensurate with the circumstances; however, vigilance which ever characterized the effective discharge of duty, devolved upon the regiment—annoying picket duty. During this interim, the services of the present acceptable Governor of N. C., whose voice has been heard upon the fire-girdled field and in the council chamber, attesting his fellow citizens to pass the Chickahominy of our conflict, and if necessary die upon Freedom's last rampart, were lost to the regiment by his promotion to the Colonelcy of the 26th regiment, N. C. Troops. P. W. Roberts succeeded to the Captaincy. About this time Brown of company F was commissioned A. Q. M. vice Lockhart, resigned. Power, chaplain; Hutchings, surgeon; W. G. Hill, assistant surgeon.

Early in November, the regiment passed from camp to garrison life, the fort retaining the name of Rose which had been given to the camp on account of the excellent feeling existing between Col. Daniel and the lamented officer of that name. The latter month of the winter of 1861 passed away, and found us in bivouac near Chincoteague, Va. The school of instruction soon concluded and the arrival of McClellan at Fortress Monroe, inaugurating the Peninsula campaign, was the signal for transferring the regiment and brigade to the Department of Magruder. Along the bank of the Warwick river, the pickets of the confronting armies skirmished daily and the regiment bore its part in the Geographical District of Mulberry Island. Orders consequent upon the partial abandonment of this portion of the line, placed us in the command of Early, who was soon succeeded by Major General D. H. Hill.

The 15th of March of the conscript act, and the instruction and orders of the Secretary of War for the execution of the law devolved upon the command the task of reorganization, on the 25th and 26th of April 1862. The regiment presented the following as its new corps of officers:
A, Capt. Johnston. B, Capt. Lambeth.
C, " Freeman. D, " Weir.
E, " Poole. F, " Guider.
G, " Griffith. H, " Deberry.
I, " Beall. K, " Jones.

P. W. Roberts, of Bucombe county, Colonel; R. Tyler Bennett, of Anson county, Lt. Col.; Ed. Dixon, of Cleveland, Major; Brown, A. Q. M.; J. Lilly, Commissary; Johnston, acting Adjutant; Hutchings, Surgeon; Logan, assistant Surgeon; Power, Chaplain. A pause at this juncture of the narrative, succeeded by a quasi divergent contemplation of the destructiveness of war, may not be considered inappropos by many, certainly obnoxious by none. The morning reports and records of the 1st of May 1862, attest the fact that more than one thousand names had been borne upon the Rolls of the 14th regiment N. C. Troops, and of these an aggregate of nine hundred remained. Since that time, the retreat of Johnston from Yorktown, followed by the brilliant engagement of Williamsburg has passed into history, and the participation of the regiment daily accredited. The engagement at Seven Pines, the bloody and victorious campaign of seven days around Richmond, during which Lt. Col. Johnston commanded, the march to Maryland, Boonsboro with its heroic chief, D. H. Hill, Sharpsburg where the 14th with the most stubborn obstinacy withstood the shock of triple its numbers, deserted on the right by those upon whom it relied (if under orders they have never shown it) sustained by the 2nd N. C. regiment on the left, finally compelled by an overwhelming concentration to retire with 215 men *hors du combat*, among them the commanding officer, Fredericksburg with its glorious falls, Chancellorsville the day of willing for Hooker and his mercenaries where the 14th won the appellation of "heroes of the day." The conquests of Ewell in the valley, the carnage of Gettysburg during which the regiment in conjunction with the 30th N. C. Troops charged the enemy's strong position of the first day, and where the canities of that day included the commandant of the regiment, the pursuit of Meade from the Rapidan to Manassas, the heavy skirmish of the brigade at Kelly's

Ford where the position was saved by the timely arrival of the 4th and 11th regiments—these performances have all become matters of record, and their bloody achievements attest the truthfulness of Burke's maxim, "Liberty in its last analysis is the blood of the brave." The human mind is ever ready to demonstrate the impressive force of accumulated misfortunes when presented in their magnitude, however the promise of troubling a deeper fountain, and exciting the entire susceptibility of grief, is reserved for the simple relation of their constituents in the order of precedence.

Roberts, the gallant and Christian Colonel, died July 5th 1862, Major Dixon the day after, Capt. Brown A. Q. M. on the 8th—all of disease contracted in the swamps of the Chickahominy. Lt. Col. Bennett became Colonel, Capt. Johnston and Lambeth Lt. Col. and Major. B. F. Smith succeeded the former A. Q. M. The medical department was represented by Tracy and Logan. During the period commencing with May 1862 and ending with this historical abridgement, officers besides those already named fell; among them Messrs. Locke and Shankle of Co. H; Holt of I; Reark of D; Wilburn of G; Thompson of E; Harney of F; Griffith of G; Kearney of A; also Capt. Cherry of A—these all died in the prime of life, ardent supporters of their country's cause. What shall be said of the scores of enlisted men whose spirits have passed the limit between time and eternity? Shall their memories be enshrined in this report, or shall the silence with which their bodies are too often passed, characterize it?—Heaven forbid! While it is conceded, that the directing hand of a Lee and others must be present with the forces which maintain the cause, yet justice will accord to the common soldier the credit of inspiring all about him with enthusiasm, and perseverance so necessary to success. True the rank and file have not the motives which incite most grades of officers, yet the thought of being remembered by their country, as the leaves of the land, is an antidote for the many hardships braved. (Signed) R. TYLER BENNETT, Col., Comdg. 14th N. C. Troops.

FROM THE ROLL OF HONOR.

A Brief Sketch of the 19th Regiment, Cavalry.

This regiment was organized during the summer of 1861. Consisted of companies
A, Capt. G. W. Hayes, Cherokee Co.
B, " C. Matthews, Iredell " "
C, " John Boethe, Gates " "
D, " J. W. Strange, Cambland " "
E, " C. A. Thomas, " " "
F, " B. L. Cole, Guilford " "
G, " L. Satterthwaite, Beaufort " "
H, " John Randolph, Northamp. " "
I, " Jesse L. Bryan, Moore " "
K, " Jos. Turner, Jr., Orange " "

The following field officers were appointed, Sam. B. Spruill, Bertie county, Col. and; William G. Robeson, Wake county, Lieut. Colonel; Jno. W. Woodfin, Buncombe county, Major.

About the 1st of October, the second squadron (companies B. and G.) Capt. Andrews commanding, were ordered to Washington N. C., where they continued on duty until March 1862. Col. Spruill five companies (D, E, F, J, and K.) was ordered to Edenton, N. C. These companies were still dismounted. Lieut. Col. Robeson with the third squadron, (companies C and H.) was ordered to Newbern, where company A reported to him in the month of November. In December, Major Woodfin commanded the five companies at Edenton, Col. Spruill being absent attending the State Convention of which he was a member, was ordered to Newbern. During the months of Jan'y. and Feb. most of the men in these companies were mounted. On the 14th of March, the regt. (except companies B and G.) under the command of Col. Spruill was present at the fight at Newbern, but not engaged.

Companies A and B being armed with long range guns were dismounted and assigned as infantry under the immediate command of Col. Vance of the 26th regiment, N. C. T., but were not engaged as the enemy did not attack the position held by them—the extreme right—though the 26th was engaged. These companies retreated on foot, under command of Col. Vance to Kingston. During March 1862, companies B and G rejoined the regiment near Kingston, and for the first time all the companies were encamped together, as a regiment. March 29th Col. Spruill resigned. April 12th Matthew L. Davis, was appointed Colonel, but died 23d at Goldsboro, while en route to take command of the regiment. On April 13th, companies D, E, K and J and parts of A and F, commanded by Col. Robinson engaged a party of Yankee Infantry at (Jones Co.) Gillet's house. The infantry being in the house and yard and an attack being made wholly mounted, we of course were unable to get over a stake-and-rider fence and into the house on horseback and were compelled to retire. Lieut. Col. Robinson was severely wounded and taken prisoner and has not since rejoined the regiment. Capt. Josiah Turner of company K was severely wounded in the head by a minnie ball, and obliged to retire, on account of which he afterwards resigned, Nov. 8th 1862. During the spring and summer of '62, the regiment continued to picket on the south side of Neuse River, around Newbern having almost weekly skirmishes with the enemy, but none of much importance, except at Foscue's in Jones county. May 15th Lieut. Rogers, company A and Lieut. Graham company K, the former with 25 men, the latter with 15, engaged the 3rd New York Cavalry numbering 800 men and drove them back to their supports of infantry and artillery, with damage according to their own account of 11 killed 20 wounded and 50 prisoners, including one Lieutenant. Our loss was 1 killed 2 prisoners and six wounded. The officers and men engaged in this affair were complimented in general orders by Major General Holmes commanding Division. The picket duty performed by this regiment during this period was the severest ever performed by the regiment, though it has been for over two years in the army of Northern Virginia, and we think we can say it was performed in a very creditable manner.

While the forces at Newbern were much larger than it has ever been since, they were confined to a much smaller space than they have ever been since allowed to roam over, without meeting a confederate. Yet because one company of cavalry twenty-five miles from any support could not drive two or three thousand men into Newbern every time they came out, they were most infamously slandered by that class of people who stay at home and boast very largely of what "we" can do.

June 5th Col. Solomon Williams of the 12th regiment N. C. T., was, at the request of the officers of the regiment transferred to it. The latter part of June, the 6th squadron (companies H and G, Captains Randolph and Enns) was ordered to Martin county to picket the Roanoke River. August 1st the second squadron (companies C and K) were ordered to relieve the 5th squadron, which was ordered to the Chowan River. In Sept. the regiment (except companies C and K) was ordered to Va. under command of Major Andrews, (formerly Capt. of company B), Major Woodfin having resigned Sept. 6th. Having removed by way of Franklin Va., the regiment arrived at Richmond Oct. 23d. Here for the first time, the regiment more fully armed and equipped. On the 1st of Nov. the regiment moved for Culpepper C. H. On the 7th of Nov. removed for Warrenton. Shortly after reaching here, a scout of 225 men mounted, and two pieces of artillery were ordered by Lieut. Col. Payne 4th Va. cavalry commanding post. The party commanded by Major Andrews moved on the 19th via Bristol Station, Manassas, and to the south of Centerville to Gainesville. Here the Major learned that a train had passed a short time previous, pushing on he overtook and captured the train at Haymarket, consisting of eleven wagons and teams, also thirty nine prisoners, killed three and wounded five Yankees. The regiment continued to hold Warrenton, until the 7th of Dec., when it returned to the Rappahannock River and picketed it from the Hazel River to Fredericksburg. The regiment was present at the Fredericksburg 1862, under command of Col. Williams, engaged as sharpshooters, on the extreme right—no casualties.

The regiment continued during the winter to picket the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg to Centre Cross in Essex County. On the 1st of April, it was ordered to Culpepper C. H. On May 1st it engaged Stoneman on his raid at Stone's Mills. The regiment was commanded by Major Andrews from Dec. the 14th to May the 8th, Col. Williams being detached as President of a court martial. Major Andrews getting a sick furlough Lieut. Col. Payne was then assigned to command it. Sept. 6th 1862, the 2nd squadron (companies C and K) Capt. Booth and Lieut. Graham) participated in the attack on Washington N. C. Capt. Booth was severely wounded, on which account, he resigned March 1863. In October, the squadron was ordered to Brury's Bluff, to picket the James river, and attached to Daniel's Brigade. Remained here picketing the James and arresting deserters on the Appomattox until March 16th 1863, when under command of Capt. Graham, it participated in the move against Suffolk, being attached to Pickett's division afterwards to Hood's. It was engaged in numerous skirmishes with the enemy with little loss. May 20th it rejoined the regiment near Brandy Station Va. The regiment commanded by Col. Williams as a part of the Brigade of W. F. Lee to which it was attached. Dec. 1862 it participated in the fight at Brandy Station. June 9th, were in action near Beverly's ford and deported itself in a most creditable manner, both as dismounted sharpshooters, and as charging mounted. Our loss was twenty-five killed and wounded—amongst the killed our lamented Colonel, the gallant Williams. The Confederacy has lost many fine officers during the war, but few equal and none superior to him. On the field, his bravery, dash, and yet coolness were the admiration of all who beheld him. In camp, his gentle, kind, affectionate, woman-like manner won the hearts of his entire command both officers and men. Truly it may be said of him, "None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise."

Capt. Andrews of company B, lost a foot and was thereby rendered unfit for service in the field. Lieut. Blasingame of company I was mortally wounded, while nobly leading a squadron of sharpshooters. As a brave and gallant officer he had no superior.

There being no field officer present with the regiment, Lieut. Col. Payne was again assigned to the command. On the 18th of June, the regiment moved with the Division under Gen. Stuart on the Pennsylvania campaign. We engaged the enemy on the 18th, 19th, 21st. On the 21st our Brigade fought the enemy near Upperville consisting of Buford's brigade of Regular Cavalry, a Brigade of Infantry and a battery of Artillery. Here the regiment behaved in a very creditable manner, and continued to fight after the other regiments had quit the field, and only left when compelled by overwhelming numbers. Lieut. Cole, of company I was killed in this fight. Lieut. Bryan badly wounded and taken prisoner. On the 24th we moved via — Station, near Dumfries, Fairfax Co. H. — and crossed the Potomac at — On Saturday night June 27th we moved to Rockville Md. where on the 28th the Brigade captured 173 wagons, (chasing them within six miles of Washington City) then through Westminster to Hanover, Penn. Here the regiment behaved in a most gallant manner, charging a heavy force of Yankees when two regiments though double the 19th in numbers, refused to charge. In this affair, we lost 22 men and two officers out of 50 carried into action. Capt. Enns of company G, and Capt. — were captured and the command then devolved on Capt. Graham. We then moved via Carlisle to Gettysburg where we arrived Thursday July 2nd 1863, and participated in Friday's fight on the 3rd of July 1863. Capt. Graham was wounded here and the command devolved on Captain Baker, company D. The regiment retreated through Washington to Williamsport, where Capt. Strange reported for duty, and assumed command of the regiment and commanded in the teamster's fight at Williamsport 6th July 1863.

The Regiment was engaged in most of the cavalry fights in the retreat from Pennsylvania, and engaged near Brandy Station

in August. During Sept. it was placed in the North Carolina cavalry Brigade, commanded by that gallant soldier and gentleman, Gen. J. B. Jordan of Wilkes Co., N. C. where it is at the present time, Oct. 1st 1863.

Very respectfully,
Your obdt. servant,
WM. A. GRAHAM, JR.,
Capt. Co. K 2nd N. C. Cavalry.

FROM THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Brief Sketch of the Thirty-fifth Regiment.

Major James H. Foote,
Lieut. Col. I have the honor to submit the following, as a brief historical sketch of the 35th regiment, N. C. Troops from its organization to the present date. The following companies viz:

A, Onslow Capt. C. Barry.
B, McDowell, " W. D. Hallybertson.
C, Moore, " J. M. Kelly.
D, Chatham, " J. G. Jones.
E, Person, " J. G. Lassiter.
F, Union, " F. N. Redmond.
G, Henderson, " Jos. M. Jordan.
H, Mecklenburg, " H. M. Dixon.
I, Wayne, " A. J. Finlayson.
K, Burke-Catawba, " J. B. Ellis.

Were organized into the 35th regiment, N. C. Troops on the 8th of Nov. 1861, at camp Crabtree, near Raleigh N. C., by the election of James Sinclair of Lumberton Colonel; M. D. Craton of Wayne county Lieut. Colonel; and A. C. Petway of Edgecombe county, Major. Capt. J. B. Ellis was appointed Surgeon of the regiment. The regiment remained at the camp of Instruction, until the 10th of January 1862, and was then ordered to Newbern N. C. under command of General L. O. Branch and remained until the "Battle of Newbern" March 14th 1862. It participated in the battle and did its whole duty and held its position until our forces being overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy were ordered to fall back. After the fall of Newbern, the regiment with the other troops retreated to Kingston N. C. and was placed in Gen. B. Ransom's Brigade. Lieut. Col. M. D. Craton resigned about the 10th of April, and Major O. C. Petway was elected Lieut. Col. and Capt. J. B. Jones co. E, was elected Major. The regiment remained at Kingston, until about the 20th of June 1862, and was then ordered to Petersburg Va., and from there to Richmond before the "Seven Days Battles" around Richmond commenced. On the 27th of June, was sent on picket on the Williamsburg Road, and at night had a heavy skirmish with the enemy, remaining in line of battle and participating in the various movements of our troops on that occasion. And on the 1st of July was in the bloody battle of Malvern Hill. Made a great charge upon the enemy's ranks and sustained a heavy loss in officers and men. Col. M. W. Ransom commanding the regiment was severely wounded and Lieut. Col. O. C. Petway killed. Col. Petway was a gallant officer—there were few better—none braver. After the fight around Richmond had ended, the regiment was stationed near Drewry's Bluff and Petersburg. On the 20th of July, Major J. G. Jones was promoted to Lieut. Col. and Capt. J. H. Kelly, company C, was made Major. On the 23rd of August, the regiment started on the Maryland campaign, marching from Rapidan Station to Frederick Md. crossing the Potomac at "Point of Rocks." It then recrossed the Potomac and, under Maj. Gen. Walker of Jackson's Corps, assisted in the siege of Harper's Ferry, where our forces captured about fourteen thousand prisoners and a large amount of stores. Immediately after the surrender of the Yankee forces at Harper's Ferry, the regiment commenced the march to Shepherdstown, crossing the Potomac the third time, and on the night of the 15th of September, camped near Sharpsburg, and early the next morning marched to the battle field, occupying the position near the centre. This place was hotly contested all day, the enemy making several attempts to break our lines but was handsomely repulsed. The regiment was under heavy shelling nearly all day of the battle. It repulsed three attacks of the enemy. Charged and took a battery, but could not hold it for want of support. It held its position to the last, nobly sustaining the laurels won at Malvern Hill. The battle of Sharpsburg was one of the bloodiest of the war. On the night of the 18th of Sept. the regiment with the whole of Gen. Lee's Army recrossed the Potomac, marched to Martinsburg Va. and thence to Winchester where it remained until the 2nd of October. From there it was ordered to Ashley's Pass and thence to Culpepper Court-house where it remained until the 20th of Nov. It was then ordered to Fredericksburg and on the 13th of Dec. participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, losing four commissioned officers killed, among whom was Major J. M. Kelly, a brave officer and a noble man. On the 15th Dec. 1862, Capt. J. T. Johnson, company K, was promoted to Major, in place of Maj. J. M. Kelly killed. On the 3rd of January 1863, the regiment was ordered to North Carolina and was stationed respectively at Kenansville, Wilmington, and Kingston. At the latter place, it was on "out post" duty during the month of April 1863 and was under Gen. D. H. Hill when he drove the enemy back from Gum Swamp to Newbern, having a slight skirmish at Batchelor's Creek. In June, the regiment was ordered to Petersburg Va. and from there to Richmond to meet the enemy advancing on Richmond, by way of the Peninsula. On the 1st of July, it crossed the Chickahominy at Bottoms Bridge, with Ransom's, Cook's and Jenkins' Brigades under Gen. D. H. Hill and had a skirmish with the enemy, driving them back to their gunboats. The regiment was left on "out post" duty at Bottom's Bridge, and remained there until the 14th of July, when it was ordered to Petersburg and from there to Weldon N. C., where it remained most of the time from October to December. On the 1st day of January 1864, it was ordered to Hamilton N. C. on "out post" duty at which place it is now. Brig. Gen. R. Ransom was promoted to Major General and about the 14th of June 1863, Col. M. W. Ransom was made Brigadier General and assigned to the command of Gen. R.

Ransom's Brigade. Lieut. Col. J. G. Jones was promoted to Colonel. Major J. T. Johnson to Lieut. Col. and Capt. S. R. Taylor, company A, Major. Since the regiment has been in N. C. it has been respectively in General D. H. Hill's and Gen. G. W. Pickett's Divisions. While on the Maryland campaign it was in Gen. Longstreet's Corps. I send you a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the regiment, on re-enlisting. Whereas our term of enlistment in the Army of the Confederate States is drawing to a close, and that independence which we volunteered to achieve has not been obtained, but our ruthless foe continues to seek our subjugation, by war upon its unparalleled in history for barbarity and cruelty, and is trying to despoil us of all there is near and dear to freemen, and did we fail to resist such an invasion of our soil and abuse of our rights, we should be unworthy of the trust reposed in us, therefore, Resolved, That we declare ourselves re-enlisted for the war, pledging our comrades in arms, that we will never forsake them, nor lay down our arms until the tide of invasion is rolled back from our land.

Adopted February 14th 1864.
I am, Major
Your Obdt. Svt.
J. G. Jones,
Col. commanding 35th regt. N. C. T.

A Brief Historical Sketch of the Thirty-Seventh Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS, 37th Regt. N. C. T.

November 17, 1863.

Maj. Jas. A. Foote, A. A. G.,
Major:—In reply to your communication requesting a history of my regiment, I submit the following, which I consider strictly accurate, as I have been connected with the regiment from its organization to the present time—first as a Captain, afterwards as Lieut. Colonel and subsequently as Colonel, and have been present with it in nearly every engagement, in which it has taken part. The 37th regiment was organized at High Point, N. C., on the 20th of November, 1861. Prior to the battle of Newbern, and before the Conscrip Act was even talked of, nearly six hundred members of the regiment re-enlisted for three years or the war, and shortly afterwards the regiment reorganized. I do not deem it necessary to give a minute account of the part taken by the regiment in the many bloody battles in which so many of its members have yielded up their lives in behalf of our common cause. To give a partial history of its action on the battle-field would do injustice to the gallant dead; to give a full history would involve so many events in which I have taken active part myself, that the reader might think I desired some little notoriety myself. I therefore content myself with the simple statement as far as its conduct on the battle-field is concerned, that it was engaged at Newbern, Hanover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, Manassas Plains, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepherdstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Falling Waters, besides some skirmishes of minor importance. Those who desire to know how the regiment behaved on these bloody fields can ascertain what they desire to know by referring to the impartial official reports of Generals Branch and Lane, and the official lists of killed and wounded now filed in the office of the Adjutant General of North Carolina. As I do not desire to claim for my regiment more than it is entitled to, I desire to state that neither my regiment (nor the other regiments of the brigade) was actively engaged at Mechanicsville or Malvern Hill, although they were all subjected to a terrible fire of artillery and lost a good many valuable men. The capture of Harper's Ferry was achieved almost entirely by the artillery and the infantry had comparatively little to do; nor do I consider the fight with Taylor's New Jersey brigade at Manassas Junction and the fight at Falling Waters entitled to be considered as anything more than severe skirmishes. For the information of the friends of the regiment, I subjoin two tables compiled from the records on file in my Adjutant's office, which will show the casualties of my command. (Tables omitted but the following is a summary.)—From the foregoing table it will be seen that my regiment has lost one hundred and fifty men killed—seventy who have died of wounds—three hundred and two who have died of disease, and three hundred and thirty-two have been wounded and recovered. Total loss killed and wounded, five hundred and fifty-two; to which add three hundred and two who have died of disease and we have a total of casualties amounting to eight hundred and fifty-four (854) men. It will be seen also that fourteen commissioned officers of this regiment have been killed or mortally wounded, and ten others permanently disabled by wounds. This table it will be sure does not embrace the names of those officers who have been wounded but were not disabled by their wounds. An examination of the list on file in Raleigh, will show that there are but six officers in this regiment who have not been wounded and a large number, both officers and men, have been wounded several times. Notwithstanding the heavy losses of my regiment in battle, I now have present 412 officers and men, and am ready to give the enemy a good fight whenever it is necessary.

Respectfully,

(Signed) WILL. M. BARBOUR,

Col. 37th N. C. Troops.

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